

Submanifolds with the Harmonic Gauss Map in Lie Groups

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In this paper we find a criterion for the Gauss map of an immersed smooth submanifold in some Lie group with left invariant metric to be harmonic. Using the obtained expression we prove some necessary and sufficient conditions for the harmonicity of this map in the case of totally geodesic submanifolds in Lie groups admitting biinvariant metrics. We show that, depending on the structure of the tangent space of a submanifold, the Gauss map can be harmonic in all biinvariant metrics or non-harmonic in some metric. For 2-step nilpotent groups we prove that the Gauss map of a geodesic is harmonic if and only if it is constant.

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1 Introduction

It is proved in [9] that the Gauss map of a submanifold in the Euclidean space is harmonic if and only if the mean curvature field of this submanifold is parallel. There is a natural generalization of the Gauss map to submanifolds in Lie groups: for each point of a submanifold the tangent space at this point is translated to the identity element of the group (for the precise statement see Section 2). Let the Lie group be endowed with some left invariant metric. As it is proved in [4], when this metric is biinvariant and the submanifold is hypersurface, the Gauss map is harmonic if and only if the mean curvature is constant. Our aim is to consider more general case of a submanifold in some Lie group with arbitrary codimension.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we obtain the harmonicity criterion for the Gauss map of a submanifold in some Lie group with a left invariant metric. This criterion is given in the terms of the second fundamental form of the immersion and the left invariant Riemannian connection on the Lie group (Theorem 1).

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In Section 3 we consider submanifolds in Lie groups with biinvariant metric. Let us introduce some notation. Let N be a Lie group with biinvariant metric, \mathcal{N} the Lie algebra of N , M a smooth immersed totally geodesic submanifold in N . Taking if necessary the left translation of M assume that $e \in M$ (see Section 3 for details). The tangent space $T_e M$ is a Lie triple system in \mathcal{N} . Denote by $\overline{\mathcal{N}}$ the Lie subalgebra $T_e M + [T_e M, T_e M]$ of \mathcal{N} . By \mathcal{W} denote the orthogonal projection of $T_e M$ to the semisimple Lie subalgebra $\overline{\mathcal{N}}' = [\overline{\mathcal{N}}, \overline{\mathcal{N}}]$.

The subspace $\overline{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W} \cap [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$ is an ideal (here by ideals we mean ideals in $\overline{\mathcal{N}}$). Denote by \mathcal{V} the orthogonal complement in $\overline{\mathcal{N}}'$ to $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$. Let $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq l \leq m} \mathcal{S}_l$ be some direct orthogonal decomposition of \mathcal{V} into simple ideals. Using Theorem 1 we prove

Theorem 3. *Let M be a smooth immersed totally geodesic submanifold in a Lie group N with biinvariant metric. Then*

- (i). *if the restriction of the metric to \mathcal{V} is a negative multiple of the Killing form (in particular, if \mathcal{V} is simple), then the Gauss map of M in this metric is harmonic;*
- (ii). *if $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq l \leq m} \mathcal{W}_l$, where $\mathcal{W}_l \subset \mathcal{S}_l$ is a proper Lie triple system in \mathcal{S}_l , i.e., $\mathcal{W}_l \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{W}_l \neq \mathcal{S}_l$ for each $1 \leq l \leq m$ (in particular, if $\mathcal{V} = 0$), then the Gauss map of M is harmonic in any biinvariant metric on N ;*
- (iii). *if the condition of (ii) is not satisfied, then there is a biinvariant metric on N such that the Gauss map of M is not harmonic.*

In the paper [8] we considered hypersurfaces in 2-step nilpotent Lie groups and found conditions for the Gauss maps of such hypersurfaces to be harmonic. In particular, we showed that, unlike the case of groups with biinvariant metric, this harmonicity is not equivalent to the constancy of the mean curvature. As it was shown in [2], totally geodesic submanifolds in such groups either have the Gauss map of maximal rank or are open subsets of subgroups (and consequently have the constant Gauss map). In the latter case the structure of subalgebras corresponding to such subgroups can be explicitly described (this description implies, in particular, that there are not totally geodesic hypersurfaces in 2-step nilpotent Lie groups, see [2]). Using our criterion, we prove in Section 4 that the Gauss map of a geodesic in a 2-step nilpotent Lie group is harmonic if and only if it is constant (Proposition 4).

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2 The Harmonicity Criterion

Suppose M is a smooth manifold, $\dim M = n$, $M \rightarrow N$ is an immersion of M in some Lie group N with left invariant metric, $\dim N = n + q$. For some point p of M let Y_1, \dots, Y_n and Y_{n+1}, \dots, Y_{n+q} be orthonormal frames of tangent space $T_p M \subset T_p N$ and of normal space $N_p M \subset T_p N$, respectively. Also by Y_a , $1 \leq a \leq n + q$, denote the corresponding left invariant fields on N .

Denote the left invariant metric on N (and also the corresponding inner product on its Lie algebra) by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, the Riemannian connection of this metric by ∇ , its curvature tensor by $R(\cdot, \cdot)$, and the normal connection of the immersion $M \rightarrow N$ by ∇^\perp .

Let E_1, \dots, E_{n+q} be vector fields defined on some neighborhood U of p such that $E_i(p) = Y_i$, E_1, \dots, E_n and E_{n+1}, \dots, E_{n+q} are orthonormal frames of the tangent and the normal bundles of M on U , respectively, and $(\nabla_{E_i} E_j)^T(p) = 0$, for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. Then the *mean curvature field* H of the immersion is defined on U by

$$H = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\nabla_{E_i} E_i)^\perp. \quad (1)$$

Here $(\cdot)^T$ and $(\cdot)^\perp$ are the projections to the tangent bundle TM and the normal bundle NM , respectively.

For $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, $n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q$ by $b_{ij}^\alpha = \langle \nabla_{E_i} E_j, E_\alpha \rangle$ denote the coefficients of the second fundamental form of the immersion on U with respect to the frame E_1, \dots, E_{n+q} . Suppose that on U for $1 \leq a \leq n + q$

$$E_a = \sum_{1 \leq b \leq n+q} A_a^b Y_b. \quad (2)$$

Here $\{A_a^b\}_{1 \leq a, b \leq n+q}$ are functions on U . Obviously, $A_a^b(p) = \delta_{ab}$, where δ_{ab} is the Kronecker symbol.

Let Δ be the Laplacian Δ_M of the induced metric on M . The definition of the Laplacian and the conditions $(\nabla_{E_i} E_j)^T(p) = 0$ imply that for functions f and g defined on U

$$\Delta f(p) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} E_i E_i(f), \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta(fg)(p) = g(p)\Delta f(p) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} E_i(f)E_i(g) + f(p)\Delta g(p). \quad (4)$$

Let Φ be the *Gauss map* of M :

$$\Phi: M \rightarrow G(n, q); \Phi(p) = dL_{p^{-1}}(T_p M). \quad (5)$$

Here $G(n, q)$ is the Grassmannian of n -dimensional subspaces in $n+q$ -dimensional vector space, a point p is identified with its image under the immersion, L_g is the left translation by $g \in M$, dF is the differential of a map F .

Recall that if (M_1, g_1) and (M_2, g_2) are smooth Riemannian manifolds, then for any $\phi \in C^\infty(M_1, M_2)$ the *energy* of ϕ is

$$E(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{M_1} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq m} g_2(d\phi(E_i), d\phi(E_i)) dV_M,$$

where $m = \dim M_1$, E_1, \dots, E_m is the orthonormal frame on M_1 , dV_M is the volume form of g_1 . The critical points of the functional $\phi \mapsto E(\phi)$ are called *harmonic maps* from M_1 to M_2 . We say that a map is harmonic at some point if the corresponding Euler-Lagrange equations are satisfied at this point (i.e., the so-called *tension field* vanishes, see, for example, [10]).

Theorem 1. *The map Φ is harmonic at p if and only if*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i)Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, Y_\alpha \rangle + \langle [nH, Y_j], Y_\alpha \rangle \\ & + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} b_{ik}^\alpha \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} b_{ij}^\gamma \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\gamma, Y_\alpha \rangle \\ & - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^T, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^T \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^\perp, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^\perp \rangle = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq n$, $n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q$.

P r o o f. The Grassmannian has the structure of the symmetric space $G(n, q) = O(n+q)/(O(n) \times O(q))$. There is an embedding of this space in the space of symmetric matrices of order $n+q$ considered with the obvious Euclidean metric ([5]). This embedding is induced by the map $A \mapsto AEA^t$, where $A \in O(n+q)$, A^t is A transposed, and

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{q}{n+q}I_n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{n}{n+q}I_q \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here I_n and I_q are the identity matrices of order n and q , respectively. The image of Φ on U corresponds to the matrix $A = (A_a^b)_{1 \leq a, b \leq n+q}$, where A_a^b are the functions from (2). The composition of Φ and the embedding gives the map defined on U by

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{q}{n+q}I_n + \left(\sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} A_\gamma^j A_\gamma^k \right) & \left(\sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} A_\gamma^j A_\gamma^\beta \right) \\ \left(\sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} A_\gamma^\alpha A_\gamma^k \right) & \frac{n}{n+q}I_q - \left(\sum_{1 \leq l \leq n} A_l^\alpha A_l^\beta \right) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

where $1 \leq j, k \leq n$, $n+1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq n+q$. Differentiate E_a with respect to E_i on U for $1 \leq a \leq n+q$, $1 \leq i \leq n$:

$$\nabla_{E_i} E_a = \sum_{1 \leq b \leq n+q} E_i(A_a^b) Y_b + \sum_{1 \leq b \leq n+q} A_a^b \nabla_{E_i} Y_b. \quad (8)$$

In particular, at p

$$\nabla_{Y_i} E_a = \sum_{1 \leq b \leq n+q} E_i(A_a^b) Y_b + \nabla_{Y_i} Y_a. \quad (9)$$

Note that $E_i(A_a^b) = -E_i(A_b^a)$ (this can be derived from (9) or simply from the fact that $\mathfrak{so}(n+q)$ is the algebra of skew-symmetric matrices).

According to Theorem (2.22) in Chapter 4 of [10], the criterion of the harmonicity of Φ is the set of equations

$$\Delta \Phi_b^a - \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} B(d\Phi(E_i), d\Phi(E_i)) \right)_b^a = 0. \quad (10)$$

Here $1 \leq a \leq b \leq n+q$, Φ_b^a are the coordinate functions of the embedding, and B is the second fundamental form of the embedding². The fields $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j}\}_{1 \leq j \leq n, n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q}$ form the frame of $TG(n, q)$ on the image of U (note that $\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j}$). Denote by C_b^a for $1 \leq a \leq b \leq n+q$ the matrix with the entry 1 at the intersection of a -th row and b -th column and with other entries equal to 0. The differential of the embedding at p maps the field $\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j}$ to the vector C_α^j . It follows that we can take as a frame of the normal space of the Grassmannian at the image of this point the vectors C_j^i , $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$ and C_β^α , $n+1 \leq \alpha \leq \beta \leq n+q$. The expressions (7) imply on U for $1 \leq l \leq m \leq n$, $n+1 \leq \gamma \leq \kappa \leq n+q$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j} \right)_m^l = \delta_{lj} A_\alpha^m + \delta_{mj} A_\alpha^l, \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j} \right)_\kappa^\gamma = \delta_{\gamma\alpha} A_j^\kappa + \delta_{\kappa\alpha} A_j^\gamma.$$

Differentiate these equations:

$$B \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j}, \frac{\partial}{\partial A_\beta^k} \right) = \sum_{1 \leq l \leq m \leq n} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_\beta^k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j} \right)_m^l C_m^l + \sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq \kappa \leq n+q} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_\beta^k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j} \right)_\kappa^\gamma C_\kappa^\gamma = \delta_{\alpha\beta} (1 + \delta_{jk}) C_k^j - \delta_{jk} (1 + \delta_{\alpha\beta}) C_\beta^\alpha.$$

for $1 \leq j \leq k \leq n$, $n+1 \leq \alpha \leq \beta \leq n+q$. Also note that

$$d\Phi(E_i) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n, n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q} E_i(A_\alpha^j) \frac{\partial}{\partial A_\alpha^j}.$$

This implies that at p for $1 \leq j \leq k \leq n$ the expressions in (10) take the form

$$\Delta \left(-\frac{q}{n+q} \delta_{jk} + \sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} A_\gamma^j A_\gamma^k \right) - \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} B(d\Phi(E_i), d\Phi(E_i)) \right)_k^j = 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_\gamma^j) E_i(A_\gamma^k) - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_\gamma^j) E_i(A_\gamma^k) = 0.$$

²Actually, the sign of B in [10] is different because the Laplacian in this book is defined with the opposite sign.

Here the equation (4) was used. Similarly, for $n+1 \leq \alpha \leq \beta \leq n+q$ obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta \left(\frac{n}{n+q} \delta_{\alpha\beta} - \sum_{1 \leq l \leq n} A_l^\alpha A_l^\beta \right) - \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} B(d\Phi(E_i), d\Phi(E_i)) \right)_\beta^\alpha \\ &= -2 \sum_{1 \leq i, l \leq n} E_i(A_l^\alpha) E_i(A_l^\beta) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i, l \leq n} E_i(A_l^\alpha) E_i(A_l^\beta) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that the conditions (10) at p become

$$\Delta \left(\sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} A_\gamma^j A_\gamma^\beta \right) = 0$$

for $1 \leq j \leq n, n+1 \leq \beta \leq n+q$. The differentiation gives

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A_\alpha^j + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_\gamma^j) E_i(A_\alpha^\gamma) &= 0; \\ 1 \leq j \leq n, n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Differentiate (8) with respect to E_i on U for $n+1 \leq a = \alpha \leq n+q$:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha &= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} E_i E_i(A_\alpha^j) Y_j + \sum_{n+1 \leq \beta \leq n+q} E_i E_i(A_\alpha^\beta) Y_\beta \\ &+ 2 \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} E_i(A_\alpha^j) \nabla_{E_i} Y_j + 2 \sum_{n+1 \leq \beta \leq n+q} E_i(A_\alpha^\beta) \nabla_{E_i} Y_\beta \\ &+ \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} A_\alpha^j \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_j + \sum_{n+1 \leq \beta \leq n+q} A_\alpha^\beta \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_\beta. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Take the inner product of (12) with Y_j at p :

$$\begin{aligned} E_i E_i(A_\alpha^j) &= \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha, Y_j \rangle - 2 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} E_i(A_\alpha^k) \langle \nabla_{E_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle \\ &- 2 \sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_\alpha^\gamma) \langle \nabla_{E_i} Y_\gamma, Y_j \rangle - \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore (11) takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha, Y_j \rangle - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} E_i(A_\alpha^k) \langle \nabla_{E_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle \\ & - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_\alpha^\gamma) \langle \nabla_{E_i} Y_\gamma, Y_j \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle \\ & + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_\gamma^j) E_i(A_\alpha^\gamma) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Here (3) was used. The definition (1) of the mean curvature field implies for

$1 \leq j \leq n, n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q$ at p

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \nabla_{Y_j}(nH), Y_\alpha \rangle &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_j} \left((\nabla_{E_i} E_i)^\perp \right), E_\alpha \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_j} \nabla_{E_i} E_i, E_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_j} \left((\nabla_{E_i} E_i)^T \right), E_\alpha \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(E_j, E_i) E_i + \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_j} E_i \\
&\quad + \nabla_{[E_j, E_i]} E_i, E_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} E_j \langle (\nabla_{E_i} E_i)^T, E_\alpha \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{E_i} E_i)^T, \nabla_{E_j} E_\alpha \rangle \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_j} E_i, E_\alpha \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} [E_j, E_i], E_\alpha \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_j, E_\alpha \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} E_i \langle [E_j, E_i], E_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [E_j, E_i], \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_j, E_\alpha \rangle \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_j, E_\alpha \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

In the third equality the definition of the curvature tensor was used. The fourth equality follows from the Frobenius theorem, the condition $(\nabla_{E_i} E_j)^T(p) = 0$, and its consequence

$$[E_k, E_i](p) = ([E_k, E_i])^T(p) = (\nabla_{E_k} E_i - \nabla_{E_i} E_k)^T(p) = 0.$$

Differentiate two times the expression $\langle E_j, E_\alpha \rangle = 0$ with respect to E_i :

$$\langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_j, E_\alpha \rangle + 2 \langle \nabla_{E_i} E_j, \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha \rangle + \langle E_j, \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha \rangle = 0.$$

This equation and (9) imply

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \nabla_{Y_j}(nH), Y_\alpha \rangle &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} E_j, \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle E_j, \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} b_{ij}^\gamma (E_i(A_\alpha^\gamma) + \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha, Y_\gamma \rangle) - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle E_j, \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

From (9) and the condition $(\nabla_{E_i} E_j)^T(p) = 0$ obtain

$$b_{ij}^\gamma = E_i(A_j^\gamma) + \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, Y_\gamma \rangle, \quad (14)$$

$$0 = E_i(A_j^k) + \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, Y_k \rangle. \quad (15)$$

Hence at p

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \nabla_{Y_j}(nH), Y_\alpha \rangle &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} b_{ij}^\gamma \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\gamma, Y_\alpha \rangle \\
&\quad - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, Y_\gamma \rangle E_i(A_\alpha^\gamma) \\
&\quad - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle E_j, \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} E_\alpha \rangle - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_j^\gamma) E_i(A_\alpha^\gamma).
\end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

The equation (14) implies

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} E_i(A_\alpha^k) \langle \nabla_{E_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle &= - \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} E_i(A_k^\alpha) \langle \nabla_{E_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle \\ &= - \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} b_{ik}^\alpha \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_\alpha \rangle \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Note that for each pair of left invariant fields X and Y the product $\langle X, Y \rangle$ is constant, hence,

$$\langle \nabla_Z X, Y \rangle = Z(\langle X, Y \rangle) - \langle X, \nabla_Z Y \rangle = -\langle X, \nabla_Z Y \rangle \quad (17)$$

for every vector Z . This and the fact that the frame is orthonormal imply

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_\alpha \rangle \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle &= \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, Y_k \rangle \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha, Y_k \rangle \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^T, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^T \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} E_i(A_\alpha^k) \langle \nabla_{E_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle &= - \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} b_{ik}^\alpha \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle \\ &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^T, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^T \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Substituting (16) in (13) and taking into account (18) derive the conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle - \langle \nabla_{Y_j} (nH), Y_\alpha \rangle + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} b_{ik}^\alpha \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle \\ + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} b_{ij}^\gamma \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\gamma, Y_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle \\ - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^T, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^T \rangle = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

At p for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, $n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q$ obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle &= \langle \nabla_{E_i} \left(\sum_{1 \leq a \leq n+q} A_i^a \nabla_{Y_a} Y_\alpha \right), Y_j \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} E_i(A_i^k) \langle \nabla_{Y_k} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle \\ &\quad + \sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} E_i(A_i^\gamma) \langle \nabla_{Y_\gamma} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle + \langle \nabla_{Y_i} \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Substitute into this (14) and (15) and use the definition of the mean curvature $\langle nH, E_\gamma \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} b_{ii}^\gamma$. Then use (17):

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle &= - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq a \leq n+q} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_i, Y_a \rangle \langle \nabla_{Y_a} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle \\ &\quad + \sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} \langle nH, Y_\gamma \rangle \langle \nabla_{Y_\gamma} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq a \leq n+q} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_i, Y_a \rangle \langle \nabla_{Y_a} Y_j, Y_\alpha \rangle \\ &\quad - \sum_{n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} \langle nH, Y_\gamma \rangle \langle \nabla_{Y_\gamma} Y_j, Y_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

The frame is orthonormal, hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{E_i} \nabla_{E_i} Y_\alpha, Y_j \rangle &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{(\nabla_{Y_i} Y_i)} Y_j, Y_\alpha \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle \nabla_{(nH)} Y_j, Y_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_j, \nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Substitute (20) in (19) and obtain (6). \square

Note that the Gauss map of a Lie subgroup is constant, therefore harmonic.

If N is the Euclidean space E^{n+q} , then the curvature tensor vanishes. For any vector field X and for left invariant (i.e., constant) Y the derivatives $\nabla_X Y$ also vanish. This yields that the conditions (6) take the form $\langle \nabla_{Y_j}(nH), Y_\alpha \rangle = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n, n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q$, i.e., $\nabla^\perp H = 0$, and we obtain the above-mentioned classical result of [9].

The definition of the second fundamental form and the fact that the frame is orthonormal allow us to rewrite (6) in the form

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{(\nabla_{Y_i} Y_i)} Y_j, Y_\alpha \rangle + \langle [nH, Y_j], Y_\alpha \rangle \\ &\quad - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{(\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)}^T E_i, Y_\alpha \rangle - 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} E_j)^\perp, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^\perp \rangle \\ &\quad - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^T, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^T \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^\perp, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^\perp \rangle = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Note that these expressions do not depend on the particular choice of E_1, \dots, E_n .

The summands in (6) that do not include the coefficients of the second fundamental form and the mean curvature field can be rewritten:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_j, Y_i) Y_i, Y_\alpha \rangle - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{(\nabla_{Y_i} Y_i)} Y_j, Y_\alpha \rangle \\ &\quad - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^T, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^T \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^\perp, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^\perp \rangle \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle \nabla_{Y_j} \nabla_{Y_i} Y_i - \nabla_{(\nabla_{Y_i} Y_i)} Y_j - \nabla_{Y_i} \nabla_{Y_j} Y_i - \nabla_{[Y_j, Y_i]} Y_i \\ &\quad + \nabla_{Y_i} (\nabla_{Y_j} Y_i + [Y_i, Y_j])^T - \nabla_{Y_i} (\nabla_{Y_j} Y_i + [Y_i, Y_j])^\perp, Y_\alpha \rangle \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_j, \nabla_{Y_i} Y_i] - \nabla_{Y_i} \nabla_{Y_j} Y_i - \nabla_{[Y_j, Y_i]} Y_i + \nabla_{Y_i} [Y_j, Y_i] \\ &\quad + \nabla_{Y_i} (\nabla_{Y_j} Y_i + 2[Y_i, Y_j])^T - \nabla_{Y_i} (\nabla_{Y_j} Y_i)^\perp, Y_\alpha \rangle \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_j, \nabla_{Y_i} Y_i] + [Y_i, [Y_j, Y_i]] + 2\nabla_{Y_i} \left(([Y_i, Y_j])^T - (\nabla_{Y_j} Y_i)^\perp \right), Y_\alpha \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, a totally geodesic submanifold M has the harmonic Gauss map at p if and only if

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left([Y_j, \nabla_{Y_i} Y_i] + [Y_i, [Y_j, Y_i]] + 2\nabla_{Y_i} \left(([Y_i, Y_j])^T - (\nabla_{Y_j} Y_i)^\perp \right) \right)^\perp = 0 \quad (22)$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq n$.

3 Lie Groups with Biinvariant Metric

In this section we consider a Lie group N with some biinvariant metric. The conditions from Theorem 1 in this particular case are relatively simple:

Proposition 2. *The Gauss map of a smooth submanifold M in the Lie group N with biinvariant metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is harmonic at a point $p \in M$ if and only if, in the above notation,*

$$\begin{aligned} \langle [nH, Y_j], Y_\alpha \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, n+1 \leq \gamma \leq n+q} b_{ij}^\gamma \langle [Y_i, Y_\gamma], Y_\alpha \rangle \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

for $1 \leq j \leq n$, $n+1 \leq \alpha \leq n+q$.

P r o o f. Recall that the left invariant metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is biinvariant if and only if $\langle [X, Y], Z \rangle = \langle X, [Y, Z] \rangle$ for all left invariant X, Y , and Z . Also, $\nabla_X Y = \frac{1}{2}[X, Y]$. In particular, $\nabla_X Y = -\nabla_Y X$ and $\nabla_X X = 0$. This, together with the symmetry of the second fundamental form, implies $\sum_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} b_{ik}^\alpha \langle \nabla_{Y_i} Y_k, Y_j \rangle = 0$. The curvature tensor is defined by the equation $R(X, Y)Z = -\frac{1}{4}[[X, Y], Z]$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^T, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^T \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_j)^\perp, (\nabla_{Y_i} Y_\alpha)^\perp \rangle \\ & = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^T, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^T \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle \\ & = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j], [Y_i, Y_\alpha] \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle \\ & = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle R(Y_i, Y_j), Y_i \rangle, Y_\alpha \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Substitute this in (6) and obtain (23). \square

If $q = 1$ (i.e., M is a hypersurface), then $\langle [Y_i, Y_{n+1}], Y_{n+1} \rangle = \langle Y_i, [Y_{n+1}, Y_{n+1}] \rangle$ vanishes for all $1 \leq i \leq n$, i.e., $[Y_i, Y_{n+1}]^\perp = 0$. It follows that (23) gives the conditions $Y_j(nH) = 0$, where H is the mean curvature function. This implies the result from [4] cited in the introduction.

Denote by \mathcal{N} the Lie algebra of N . It is well-known (see, for example, [7], Lemma 7.5), that \mathcal{N} is compact, i.e., $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{Z} \oplus \mathcal{N}'$, where the direct sum is orthogonal, \mathcal{Z} is abelian, and $\mathcal{N}' = [\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}]$ is semisimple with the negative definite Killing form.

Let M be totally geodesic submanifold of N , $\Psi: M \rightarrow N$ the corresponding immersion, and p an arbitrary point of M . Consider the immersion $\Psi' = L_{\Psi(p)^{-1}} \circ \Psi: M \rightarrow N$. The image $\Psi'(p)$ coincides with the identity element e of the group. The Gauss map of this immersion maps each point $r \in M$ to the subspace $\Phi'(r) =$

$dL_{\Psi'(p)^{-1}} \circ d\Psi'(T_r M) = dL_{\Psi(p)^{-1}} \circ d\Psi(T_r M) = \Phi(r)$, i.e., the Gauss maps of two immersions are the same. Left translations are isometries of N , hence Ψ' is also totally geodesic. Thus we can assume without loss of generality that $\Psi(p) = e$. Then the tangent space $T_e M$ is a Lie triple system in \mathcal{N} (see, for example, [6], Theorem 4.3 of Chapter XI). The subspace $\overline{\mathcal{N}} = T_e M + [T_e M, T_e M]$ is a compact Lie subalgebra, therefore it has an orthogonal direct decomposition $\overline{\mathcal{N}} = \overline{\mathcal{Z}} \oplus \overline{\mathcal{N}}'$ with abelian $\overline{\mathcal{Z}}$ and semisimple $\overline{\mathcal{N}}' = [\overline{\mathcal{N}}, \overline{\mathcal{N}}]$. Take the decomposition $Y_a = X_a + Z_a$ for $1 \leq a \leq n + q_1$, where $X_a \in \overline{\mathcal{N}}'$, $Z_a \in \overline{\mathcal{Z}}$, $\dim \overline{\mathcal{N}} = n + q_1$. Then for $1 \leq a, b \leq n + q_1$ the Lie bracket $[Y_a, Y_b] = [X_a, X_b]$. Denote by \mathcal{W} the subspace spanned by X_1, \dots, X_n (i.e., the orthogonal projection of $T_e M$ to $\overline{\mathcal{N}}'$). It is a Lie triple system in $\overline{\mathcal{N}}'$, and $\overline{\mathcal{N}}' = \mathcal{W} + [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$. The intersection $\overline{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W} \cap [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$ is an ideal (from this point on by ideals we mean ideals in $\overline{\mathcal{N}}$). The Lie algebra $\overline{\mathcal{N}}'$ is semisimple, consequently the orthogonal complement \mathcal{V} to $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ is an ideal and equals an orthogonal direct sum $\bigoplus_{1 \leq l \leq m} \mathcal{S}_l$ of simple ideals \mathcal{S}_l .

Theorem 3. *Let M be a smooth immersed totally geodesic submanifold in a Lie group N with biinvariant metric. Then*

- (i). *if the restriction of the metric to \mathcal{V} is a negative multiple of the Killing form (in particular, if \mathcal{V} is simple), then the Gauss map of M in this metric is harmonic;*
- (ii). *if $\mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq l \leq m} \mathcal{W}_l$, where $\mathcal{W}_l \subset \mathcal{S}_l$ is a proper Lie triple system in \mathcal{S}_l , i.e., $\mathcal{W}_l \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{W}_l \neq \mathcal{S}_l$ for each $1 \leq l \leq m$ (in particular, if $\mathcal{V} = 0$), then the Gauss map of M is harmonic in any biinvariant metric on N ;*
- (iii). *if the condition of (ii) is not satisfied, then there is a biinvariant metric on N such that the Gauss map of M is not harmonic.*

P r o o f. The conditions (23) for $1 \leq j \leq n$, $n + 1 \leq \alpha \leq n + q$ take the form

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle = 0. \quad (24)$$

Also note that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^T, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^T \rangle + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j], [Y_i, Y_\alpha] \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [[Y_i, Y_j], Y_i], Y_\alpha \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

since the tangent space $T_e M$ is a Lie triple system. Hence the conditions (24) are equivalent to

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^T, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^T \rangle = 0. \quad (25)$$

Note that (24) and (25) can also be obtained directly from (22) using the fact that $T_e M$ is a Lie triple system and the expression for the invariant Riemannian connection.

The ideal $\overline{\mathcal{W}}$ is semisimple, hence $\overline{\mathcal{W}} = [\overline{\mathcal{W}}, \overline{\mathcal{W}}]$ and

$$\overline{\mathcal{W}} = [\overline{\mathcal{W}}, \overline{\mathcal{W}}] = [\overline{\mathcal{W}}, [\overline{\mathcal{W}}, \overline{\mathcal{W}}]] \subset [\mathcal{W}, [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]] = [T_e M, [T_e M, T_e M]] \subset T_e M.$$

This implies that we can choose a frame of $T_e M$ such that $Y_i = X_i \in \overline{\mathcal{W}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n_1$, where $0 \leq n_1 \leq n$, and $Y_i = X_i + Z_i$ with $X_i \in \mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{V}$ and $Z \in \overline{\mathcal{Z}}$ for $n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n$. For $1 \leq j \leq n_1$ the equations in (24) become

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n_1} \langle [Y_i, Y_j]^\perp, [Y_i, Y_\alpha]^\perp \rangle = 0$$

because $[Y_i, Y_j] \in T_e M$ for $1 \leq i \leq n_1$. This yields that for showing harmonicity or non-harmonicity of the Gauss map at the point it suffices to check (24) or (25) for $n_1 + 1 \leq j \leq n$.

The subspace $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ is a Lie triple system in a semisimple Lie algebra \mathcal{V} , and $\mathcal{V} = \widetilde{\mathcal{W}} + [\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}]$. Moreover, $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} \cap [\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}] = 0$ because \mathcal{V} is a direct complement to $\mathcal{W} \cap [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$. For each $1 \leq l \leq m$ the restriction of the inner product to \mathcal{S}_l is equal to the Killing form multiplied by a negative constant: $\langle X, Y \rangle = \lambda_l \text{Tr}(\text{ad } X \circ \text{ad } Y)$ for $X, Y \in \mathcal{S}_l$, $\lambda_l < 0$ (See [7], Lemma 7.6). Here by $\text{ad } X$ we mean the restriction of the adjoint representation operator to the corresponding simple ideal. Denote by P_l the orthogonal projection to \mathcal{S}_l , then $\langle X, Y \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq l \leq m} \lambda_l \text{Tr}(\text{ad } P_l(X) \circ \text{ad } P_l(Y))$ for $X, Y \in \mathcal{V}$.

For each $1 \leq l \leq m$ the operator P_l is a Lie algebra homomorphism, therefore $P_l([\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}]) = [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$ and

$$\mathcal{S}_l = P_l(\mathcal{V}) = P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} + [\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}]) = P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) + [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})].$$

The intersection $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) \cap [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$ is an ideal in simple \mathcal{S}_l . Hence either $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) \cap [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})] = 0$ or $\mathcal{S}_l = P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) = [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$. In the first case the operators $\text{ad } X$ for $X \in P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})$ map $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})$ to $[P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$ and $[P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$ to $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})$. The operators $\text{ad } Y$ for $Y \in [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$ map the subspaces $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})$ and $[P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$ to themselves. It follows that $\langle P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})] \rangle = 0$.

If the restriction of the metric to \mathcal{V} is a negative multiple of the Killing form (the case of (i)), then the same argument shows that $\langle \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, [\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}] \rangle = 0$.

Consider the case $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) \cap [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})] = 0$ for all $1 \leq l \leq m$. We proved that $\langle P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})] \rangle = 0$ for all l , thus $\langle \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, [\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}] \rangle = 0$. For each $1 \leq l \leq m$ denote $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})$ by \mathcal{W}_l . Then $\langle \mathcal{W}_l, [\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}] \rangle = \langle \mathcal{W}_l, [\mathcal{W}_l, \mathcal{W}_l] \rangle = 0$, hence \mathcal{W}_l is contained in the orthogonal complement of $[\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}]$, i.e., in $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$; and

$\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq l \leq m} \mathcal{W}_l$. Subspaces \mathcal{W}_l are Lie triple systems, $\mathcal{W}_l \neq 0$ because in the opposite case $[\mathcal{W}_l, \mathcal{W}_l] = 0$ and $\mathcal{S}_l = 0$. It contradicts the fact that \mathcal{S}_l is simple. If $\mathcal{W}_l = \mathcal{S}_l$, then $\mathcal{W}_l = [\mathcal{W}_l, \mathcal{W}_l]$ because \mathcal{S}_l is simple, a contradiction. It follows that $\mathcal{W}_l \neq \mathcal{S}_l$. This is the case of (ii). It is easy to see also that the condition in (ii) implies $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) \cap [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})] = 0$ for all $1 \leq l \leq m$. In fact, if $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} = \bigoplus_{1 \leq l \leq m} \mathcal{W}_l$

with $\mathcal{W}_l \subset \mathcal{S}_l$, then $P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W}_l$, $[P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})] = [\mathcal{W}_l, \mathcal{W}_l]$, therefore the case $\mathcal{S}_l = P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) = [P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$ is excluded by the condition $\mathcal{W}_l \neq \mathcal{S}_l$.

Assume that $\langle \mathcal{W}, [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}] \rangle = 0$. Take any $n_1 + 1 \leq j \leq n$. For $1 \leq i \leq n_1$ $[Y_i, Y_j] = 0$ and for $n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n$

$$[Y_i, Y_j]^T = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_j], Y_k \rangle Y_k = \sum_{n_1+1 \leq k \leq n} \langle [X_i, X_j], X_k \rangle Y_k = 0$$

because $X_i \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ for $n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n$. This yields that (25) is satisfied. We proved (i) and (ii).

Finally, in the case (iii) there is $1 \leq l_0 \leq m$ such that $\mathcal{S}_{l_0} = P_{l_0}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}) = [P_{l_0}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_{l_0}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$. Consider the new metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ such that it is equal to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on the orthogonal complement to \mathcal{V} and

$$\langle X, Y \rangle' = \sum_{1 \leq l \leq m} (-\text{Tr}(\text{ad } P_l(X) \circ \text{ad } P_l(Y))) - \lambda^2 \text{Tr}(\text{ad } P_{l_0}(X) \circ \text{ad } P_{l_0}(Y))$$

for $X, Y \in \mathcal{V}$, where $\lambda \neq 0$. It is a biinvariant metric. Denote $-\text{Tr}(\text{ad } P_{l_0}(X) \circ \text{ad } P_{l_0}(Y))$ by $\langle X, Y \rangle''$.

The ideal \mathcal{S}_{l_0} is not contained in $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ because in the opposite case it is contained also in $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} \cap [\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}] = 0$, a contradiction. It follows that there is a vector Y orthogonal to $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ such that $P_{l_0}(Y) \neq 0$. Then $\mathcal{S}_{l_0} = P_{l_0}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})$ implies that there is a vector $X \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ such that $P_{l_0}(X) = P_{l_0}(Y)$. Note that Y is orthogonal to $T_e M$. We can consider that the norm of Y equals 1. Choose an orthonormal frames of $T_e M$ and $N_e M$ such that $Y_{j_0} = X + Z_{j_0}$ for some $n_1 + 1 \leq j_0 \leq n$ and $Y_{\alpha_0} = Y$ for some $n + 1 \leq \alpha_0 \leq n + q_1$. Then the discussion above implies that for any $n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n$ in the new metric

$$\begin{aligned} [Y_i, Y_{j_0}]^T &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \langle [Y_i, Y_{j_0}], Y_k \rangle' Y_k = \sum_{n_1+1 \leq k \leq n} \langle [X_i, X], X_k \rangle' Y_k \\ &= \lambda^2 \sum_{n_1+1 \leq k \leq n} \langle [P_{l_0}(X_i), P_{l_0}(X)], P_{l_0}(X_k) \rangle'' Y_k \\ &= -\lambda^2 \sum_{n_1+1 \leq k \leq n} \langle [P_{l_0}(X_i), P_{l_0}(X_k)], P_{l_0}(X) \rangle'' Y_k. \end{aligned}$$

There is some $n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n$ such that this expression does not vanish because $\mathcal{S}_{l_0} = [P_{l_0}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}), P_{l_0}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}})]$. Similarly,

$$[Y_i, Y_{\alpha_0}]^T = -\lambda^2 \sum_{n_1+1 \leq k \leq n} \langle [P_{l_0}(X_i), P_{l_0}(X_k)], P_{l_0}(Y) \rangle'' Y_k.$$

The expression in (25) for $j = j_0$ and $\alpha = \alpha_0$ thus becomes

$$\lambda^4 \sum_{n_1+1 \leq i, k \leq n} (\langle [P_{l_0}(X_i), P_{l_0}(X_k)], P_{l_0}(X) \rangle'')^2 \neq 0.$$

Therefore the Gauss map is not harmonic. \square

A Lie triple system \mathcal{U} is *reducible* if $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_1 \oplus \mathcal{U}_2$, where \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 are nonzero Lie triple systems such that $[\mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2] = 0$, and is *irreducible* otherwise (see, for example, Appendix 1 of [3]). Theorem 3 then implies that if $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ is irreducible and \mathcal{V} is not simple, then there is a biinvariant metric on N such that the Gauss map of M is not harmonic.

Consider an example. Let \mathcal{N} be $\mathfrak{so}(3) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(3)$ with the orthogonal basis consisting of the vectors $e_1, e_2, e_3, f_1, f_2, f_3$ with the nonzero brackets

$$\begin{aligned} [e_1, e_2] &= -[e_2, e_1] = e_3, [e_2, e_3] = -[e_3, e_2] = e_1, [e_3, e_1] = -[e_1, e_3] = e_2, \\ [f_1, f_2] &= -[f_2, f_1] = f_3, [f_2, f_3] = -[f_3, f_2] = f_1, [f_3, f_1] = -[f_1, f_3] = f_2. \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathcal{W} be the subspace spanned by $e_1 + f_1, e_2 - f_2$, and $e_3 + f_3$. Let M be $\exp(\mathcal{W})$, hence $T_e M = \mathcal{W}$. The bracket $[\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$ is spanned by $e_1 - f_1, e_2 + f_2$, and $e_3 - f_3$. It is easy to see that \mathcal{W} is a Lie triple system. In our notation, $\mathcal{N} = \widetilde{\mathcal{N}} = \mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{W} + [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$. The intersection $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W} \cap [\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$ vanishes, therefore $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W}$. Choose a metric such that $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ and $\langle f_i, f_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}a^2$, where $0 < a \neq 1$, then \mathcal{W} and $[\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}]$ are not orthogonal. The orthonormal frames of the tangent and the normal spaces of M can be chosen in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}(e_1 + f_1), Y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}(e_2 - f_2), Y_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}(e_3 + f_3), \\ Y_4 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{a}(e_1 - \frac{1}{a^2}f_1), Y_5 = \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{a}(e_2 + \frac{1}{a^2}f_2), Y_6 = \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{a}(e_3 - \frac{1}{a^2}f_3). \end{aligned}$$

Compute (25), e.g., for $j = 1$ and $\alpha = 4$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 3} \langle [Y_i, Y_1]^T, [Y_i, Y_4]^T \rangle &= \frac{1}{a(1+a^2)} \langle (-e_3 + f_3)^T, (-e_3 - \frac{1}{a^2}f_3)^T \rangle \\ &+ \frac{1}{a(1+a^2)} \langle (e_2 + f_2)^T, (e_2 - \frac{1}{a^2}f_2)^T \rangle = \frac{-2(-1+a^2)}{a(1+a^2)^2} + \frac{2(1-a^2)}{a(1+a^2)^2} \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that the Gauss map is not harmonic.

4 2-Step Nilpotent Groups and Geodesics

Recall that a Lie group N is *2-step nilpotent* if and only if its Lie algebra \mathcal{N} is 2-step nilpotent, i.e., $[\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}] \neq 0$, $[[\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}], \mathcal{N}] = 0$. In other words, $0 \neq [\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}] \subset \mathcal{Z}$,

where \mathcal{Z} is the center of \mathcal{N} . Consider a 2-step nilpotent Lie group N with left invariant metric induced by an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on \mathcal{N} as above. Denote by \mathcal{V} the orthogonal complement to \mathcal{Z} in \mathcal{N} . For each $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ define a linear operator $J(Z): \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ by $\langle J(Z)X, Y \rangle = \langle [X, Y], Z \rangle$ for all X, Y from \mathcal{V} . All $J(Z)$ are skew-symmetric. The group N and the Lie algebra \mathcal{N} are called *nonsingular* if for each $Z \neq 0$ the operator $J(Z)$ is nondegenerate.

The left invariant Riemannian connection is defined by (see [1])

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X Y &= \frac{1}{2}[X, Y], & X, Y \in \mathcal{V}; \\ \nabla_X Z = \nabla_Z X &= -\frac{1}{2}J(Z)X, & X \in \mathcal{V}, Z \in \mathcal{Z}; \\ \nabla_Z Z^* &= 0, & Z, Z^* \in \mathcal{Z}. \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

Let us investigate whether the Gauss map of a totally geodesic submanifold M in N is harmonic. It was proved in [2] (Theorem (4.2)) that if N is simply connected and nonsingular, then a totally geodesic submanifold of dimension n either have the Gauss map of maximal rank at any point or it is a left translation of some open subset in a totally geodesic subgroup. The latter case takes place for many classes of submanifolds, for example, for all totally geodesic M such that $\dim M > \dim \mathcal{Z}$ in 2-step nilpotent groups N with $\dim N \geq 3$ (see [2], Corollary (5.6)). The structure of the corresponding subgroups (or their Lie algebras) is also described in [2] (and allows to prove, for example, that there are no totally geodesic hypersurfaces in nonsingular 2-step nilpotent Lie groups, see [2], Corollary (5.8)). Anyway, in this case the Gauss map is constant, thus harmonic. Therefore it suffices to consider the case of the Gauss map with maximal rank.

For $n = \dim M = 1$, i.e., for geodesics, the answer is given by the next statement:

Proposition 4. *A smooth geodesic in 2-step nilpotent group has the harmonic Gauss map if and only if it is a left translation of some one-parameter subgroup.*

P r o o f. The "if" part is clear, let us prove the "only if" part. Taking if necessary a left translation we can think that our geodesic contains the identity e of N (similarly to the discussion in the previous section). Decompose its tangent vector at e as $X + Z$, where $X \in \mathcal{V}$ and $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$. The condition (22) with $n = 1$, $j = 1$, and $Y_1 = X + Z$ becomes

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \left([X + Z, -J(Z)X] + 2\nabla_{X+Z} (J(Z)X)^\perp \right)^\perp \\ &= ([J(Z)X, X] + [X, J(Z)X] - J(Z)^2 X)^\perp = - (J(Z)^2 X)^\perp. \end{aligned}$$

Here we used the definition of 2-step nilpotent Lie algebra, the equations (26), and the fact that $\langle J(Z)X, X + Z \rangle = \langle J(Z)X, X \rangle = 0$ because $J(Z)$ is skew-symmetric, therefore $(J(Z)X)^\perp = J(Z)X$. The conditions mean $J(Z)^2 X =$

$\lambda(X + Z)$, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus $\lambda Z = 0$, hence $Z = 0$ or $\lambda = 0$, in any case $J(Z)^2 X = 0$. This yields $0 = \langle J(Z)^2 X, X \rangle = -|J(Z)X|^2$, therefore $J(Z)X$ vanishes. Then Proposition (3.5) of [1] implies that the geodesic is defined by the formula $\exp(t(X + Z))$. This gives us the desired result. \square

Actually, the proof implies that the geodesic is a left translation of one-parameter subgroup if the Gauss map is harmonic only at some point. Anyway, it follows that for $n = 1$ the Gauss maps of maximal rank are not harmonic. It is interesting to check whether the similar statement is true for other values of n .

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